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HISTORY of the COUNTY  
of  
FRONTENAC

by

Mrs A. Maria Hannan

(Manuscript)

Ottawa, 1882.

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Kingston

August 26<sup>th</sup> 1882

Alfred Todd Esq. L.D.

My Dear Sir

I send herewith  
the Thorburn Prize Copy  
on the County of Fronte-  
nac, which according to  
the wish of the Founder

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is to be placed in the  
archives office at Ottawa,

I am

Yours truly

A. M. Nowat

Registrar of Queen's  
University.



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To this Essay by Miss H. Maria Har-  
man, Ottawa, the Thorburn Prize  
was awarded.

It is now at  
Registrar of Queen's University,  
Kingston August 26 1882



# History of the County of Frontenac

The County of Frontenac is one of the most interesting divisions of the Province of Ontario, and to those who love to dwell on the historic past of our land, it presents unequalled attractions. It alone of all the counties of Ontario has transmitted to us, through its name a remembrance of the old French regime.

In order to give a full and comprehensive history of this County we must go back to its origin which dates from the establishment of a fortress on the bank of the Cataragui River in 1673. This place was called by the French, "The Fort of Lake St. Louis", (St. Louis being the name by which Lake Ontario was then known) but subsequently the name was changed to Fort Frontenac, in honour of Count de Frontenac, the noble pioneer who led the expeditionary force consisting of 400 men, up the St. Lawrence from Quebec. This band of hardy settlers was conveyed in 120 canoes and 2 bateaux.

The attention of the French rulers had been previously directed to this important station. M. Talon had advised Louis XIV in Oct. 1670 to establish 2 trading posts, one on the south, and another on the north of Lake St. Louis, to secure the trade with the Indians, and thus divert the fur-traffic from the English to the French traders; and Governor Courcelles had in 1671 visited the Indians north of the lake, and actually landed where Kingston now is. The real motive, however which induced Frontenac to build this fort was to protect the French settlers in that section of the country from the attacks of the Iroquois Indians.

The fort was built on the site afterwards occupied by the "Fête du Pont" Barracks. The work was commenced on the 13<sup>th</sup> of July, 1673 and completed in 6 days, and Count de Frontenac left for Montreal on the 27<sup>th</sup>, having thus laid the foundation of the future city of Kingston. The cost of the fort was about 1200 or 1300 livres. The settlement however was very small until the English became masters of the country.

French Period.

of Lake St. Louis

of Frontenac

of de Frontenac

Courcelles





De la Salle.

In the following year, 1674, De la Salle petitioned his King, Louis XIV for grant of this fort, which comprised 4 leagues of land along the border of Lake Frontenac, as Lake Ontario was then frequently called, and Wolfe, Gage and Amherst Islands. De la Salle made many improvements in his Seigniorry between 1675-1678, and fulfilled his sovereign's desire to have the land near the fort cleared, and prepared for cultivation. De la Salle was the first person other than the Indians to own land in Upper Canada.

De Denonville.

In 1685, Governor de Denonville went to Fort Frontenac with 200 men, and made many efforts to maintain the strength of this very important fortress. But the base and treacherous act which he committed here, seizing 40 or 50 Indian men, and 80 women and children, and sending them as curiosities to France, reflected great discredit on his administration, and resulted disastrously for the fort, for in 1687, the infuriated Five Nations made an attack on the fortress, and besieged it for a month. Although they were not successful in capturing it their attacks were so serious and their illwill so strong that two years after, it was blown up and abandoned by the French.

Frontenac

The brave and vigorous Count de Frontenac, although 70 years old, was again sent out from France in 1689, to manage the disturbed affairs of the colony and desiring to repel the Iroquois, he gave orders in 1695 to have Fort Frontenac rebuilt, which was accordingly done, the work again costing about 1200 livres (\$3000).

During the administration of Governor de Vaudreuil, the fort was put into a good state of defence, and in 1731 Governor de Beauharnois gave orders to have the wood fort replaced by one of stone, in order to defend that part of the country against the aggressions of the English who were using every effort to make their fur-trade successful.

Vaudreuil  
Beauharnois

English Conquest

Hostilities between the English and the French colonists of the New World had been going on for a quarter of a century, when in 1758 an English force of 3000 men, commanded by Colonel Bradstreet made a bold attack on Fort Frontenac, and succeeded in capturing it on the 27<sup>th</sup> of August. M. de Noyan was the French commander who was in charge of the fortress at this time.



We are able to get full particulars of this undertaking from a letter written by M. Doreil to Marshal Belle Isle. "Quebec, Sept. 3<sup>rd</sup> 1758 My fears are too well-founded, my Lord, the enemy is master of the Fort of Frontenac since the 27<sup>th</sup> of August. No precaution was taken with our navy. The English more careful than we, have burnt it with the exception of 2 twenty-gun brigs which they have preserved the more effectually to exclude us from Lake Ontario. The provisions and merchandise destined for supplying all our posts in the upper country are lost, and a considerable amount of artillery. There were at least 80 pieces of cannon there."

Thus, this old and important fortress fell into the possession of the English, but owing to the distressed state of the country, it remained almost deserted until about 1782 - when the first English settlement was made.

Settlement

A band of United Empire Loyalists from New York were the first British settlers. They were under the leadership of a Capt. Grass, and the seven boats in which they sailed, were under the protection of a war-vessel during the journey, which extended from New York, north through the Atlantic and up the St. Lawrence River to its source. After searching carefully for a favourable spot on which to build their new home, they landed near the old Fort Frontenac, and began to survey the land, and in a short time had made a rough division of that section which they loyally named "The King's Townships."

Survey.

Gen. Clarke, the Acting Governor, in 1781 had issued an order for the first survey of land in Upper Canada. The country bordering on the St. Lawrence had already been surveyed and divided into 9 townships, and the Surveyor, now beginning at Cataragui, commenced the second series of Canadian townships, which was known as the "1<sup>st</sup> Townships", or "The Township of King's Town upon the Bay of Quinte". The first survey of the "1<sup>st</sup> Township", and the survey of the original site of Kingston (King's Town) was made by Deputy-surveyor John Collins in 1783. The instructions given to Surveyor General Holland were to lay out proper reservations for the town and fort and then to proceed to lay out the township, 36 miles square. The lots were to contain each 200 acres, to be 25 in number each range, efforts being made to have the lots grow square in the long. At first three





townships were numbered from east to west, while the lots were numbered from west to east. A lot consisting of 200 acres was granted to each settler on condition of actual occupation, and also on the payment of the expense of surveying the land, and the fees of office which amounted in all to about \$38.

These surveys were either carelessly made, or unprincipled persons must have removed the original boundary posts, for we find that the children of those noble U. C. Loyalists were greatly troubled, and in some cases had their property taken from them by dishonest government speculators. Gourlay says of these first surveys, "Such was the haste to get land surveyed and given away that ignorant and careless men were employed to measure it out, and such a mess did they make of their land measuring that one of the present surveyors informed me that in running new lines over a great extent of the province, he found spare room for a whole township in the midst of those laid out at an early period. It may readily be conceived upon consideration of this fact, what blundering has been committed, and what mistakes stand for correction."

The following statement in a letter written by Capt. Grass shortly after he had landed at Fort Frontenac, will show the state of the country at that time - "Scarcely the vestige of a human habitation could be found in the whole extent of the Bay of Quinte." The fort had been completely destroyed in 1759, and for a quarter of a century, the place remained a scene of desolation, but brighter days were dawning upon it. John Collins, surveyor, gave on the 6<sup>th</sup> Dec 1788 the following report of the work of rebuilding the Fort, to Lord Dorchester, Governor of Canada. "In regard to the present condition of the works at this fort, the whole is so far in ruins as to be altogether defenceless and incapable of being repaired. The ditch which is in the rock has now been sufficiently excavated. The other works have been completed, but it strikes me they were never capable of any serious defence. The green logs with which the fort was built, could not be expected to last long. The ground is so low a level for a fort of great calibre and strength, but it is probable that such a system may have been originally

Rebuilding the Fort.



adopted for the works as to the number of troops designed for its defence, and the strength of it as likely an enemy would be able to bring against it. Without going into a detail of particular works, I will remark that as the ground widens, and extends somewhat over the extremities of the work, particularly on the right, precaution should be taken to strengthen those points towards the field to contract in some degree the advantage an enemy attacking might have in the extent of his flanks. The barracks although partly dismantled, and in a very bad condition, may be still repaired."

Military Station

Surveyor Collins thought Carleton Island the best position for a military station, but Lord Dorchester urged the desirability of Kingston for the purpose. The latter selected Alderman's Cove for the Naval Depot. Here accordingly, in 1789 a dock yard and stores were begun, and in the same year, barracks were built by soldiers, on the ruins of the old fort, which formed the beginning of the Military Station and the head-quarters of the troops in Upper Canada, also the residence of the Commodore of the Naval Department, and of the Commander-in-Chief, also, where a staff of the Ordnance and Engineer Department resided.

and Owners.

From a Plan of the Surveyed lots, found in the Crown Lands Department, we gain the following information.

From the Fort westward - Lot no 1 has the name of Neil McLean as owner

|   |  |   |                  |   |
|---|--|---|------------------|---|
| " | " 2 "  | " | Henry Wales      | " |
| " | " 3 "  | " | James Clark      | " |
| " | " 4 "  | " | Captain Crawford | " |
| " | " 5 "  | " | Lieutenant Brown | " |
| " | " 6 "  | " | Sovereign        | " |
| " | This lot was granted to Lawrence, but the name |   |                  |   |

of Barton takes the place.

To the west of the road is a block of land of 100 acres for Capt. James McLean but this name is erased, and Robert Macaulay written instead. Perhaps the latter was purchaser.





From the Fort southward - Lot no 1 Mower. Capt. Grass

" " 2 Rev. W. Stuart.

" " 3 Lawrence Herkimer, S. Hilton, Capt. J. Harbison.

" " 4. F. Cozion Rockland, James Brown, John Washburn.

" " 5. Lieut. Ellerbeck.

" " 6. J. Stuart, Lieut. Gallary, Lieut. Mower, Charles Pender.

" " 7. Capt. W. Garrison.

" " 8. Lieut. Atkinson.

" " 9. Robert Valalstine.

" " 10. Richard Moorman.

" " 11. R. Gider. This lot is on the Little Cataraugus.

" " 12. Lieut. Kotte & after wards John Stuart.

" " 13. Capt. Grass & Capt. Everett.

" " 14. "

" " 15. Capt. Hickman.

" " 16. Nicholas Herkimer. This brings us to Collins Bay.

Grinding grain.

The Home Government provided the U. E. Loyalists who settled in the country with provisions for 3 years, but after that time there was much distress. With great difficulty the settlers were able to cut down the trees and clear their land with poor and unwieldy tools and farming utensils which they possessed, and after a crop was raised the next serious matter was getting the grain reduced to flour. In the settlements on Lake Ontario, the grain was all crushed by hand. Caniff says "Sometimes the grain was crushed with an axe upon a flat stone. Many prepared a wooden mortar by cutting a block of suitable length, about 4 feet out of the trunk of a large tree, oak or maple, sometimes it was the stump of a tree. In this a cavity was formed, generally by hiving a piece of iron, and placing it upon the end. In some quarters a cannon-ball from the Garrison was used. By placing this red-hot upon the wood, a hollow of sufficient depth could be made. These Mortars (sometimes called "Pounding Blocks" and sometimes "Pounding Mills") varied in size, sometimes holding only a few quarts, sometimes a bushel, or even more. The pestle or pounder was made of the hardest wood, 6 or 8 feet long, and 9 inches in diameter at the bottom end.



The hop sufficiently small to be spanned by the hand. Generally it was by the unaided hand that the grinding was done, but after a time, a sweep pole was arranged similar to a hell-pole, and a hard weighty substance being attached to the pole, much less strength was required to crush the grain, and, at the same time, a larger quantity could be done at once. The work was generally done by two men. The grain thus pounded was generally Indian corn, and occasionally wild rice. To crush soeal, required much more labor, and a small mortar. The bran was separated from the flour by a horse-hair sieve, one of which generally served a whole community, as they were possessed only by a few. This rude method continued for many years, especially in those townships remote from the flour-mills.

<sup>Grist-mill</sup>  
<sup>in</sup>  
Upper Canada. The Government at length took pity on the hard working settlers, and a Grist-mill was built a short distance back of Kingston, to which the farmers for miles around brought their grain to be ground. It is said that one Robert Clark was employed to erect this mill in 1782-3. It was built in a lovely spot on the Cataraugus River, 7 miles north of the Fork, in the place now occupied by the first locks of the Rideau Canal. In order still further to encourage the farmers, they had their grists ground without paying toll. This mill long proved a boon to the settlers, and stood till 1840.

Unless one has actually struggled against the trials and difficulties of a pioneer life, he cannot rightly value those characters which were developed under such testing circumstances as surrounded the emigrants in Canada. There is, however, a feeling innate in man that makes him love to dwell on brave and good deeds, — and surely to redeem the wilds from worthless growth to abundant productiveness that will advance the weal of man, is a great and good work; and to enshrine the names of such pioneers in a Country's memory is one of the first duties of a historian.

<sup>1st</sup> Settlers in Kingston. The following persons contest the honour of having been the first to settle in Kingston and work for its development and advancement. John Bralick or Braligh, John Forsyth, Joseph Forsyth, — Anderson,





- Panbee, - Merrill, - Stoughton, - Gray, - Hip, - Cassidy, - Ashby, - Dudge,  
- Storer, - Donald McDonald, - James Richardson, - Pat. Smith, - John Steele,  
- Ebenezer Washburn, - Peter Smith, - England, - John Ferguson, - Lyons, - McLean,  
- Coryman Cook, - Taylor, - Smyth, - De Nyke, - Murree, - Bartlettson,  
and Allcott. Among the first prominent merchants were  
W<sup>m</sup> Macaulay, Thomas Mackland, John Kirby and John Cumming.

It is thought that the Rev. J. Stuart, Allen McLean and the Hon. R.  
Bartwright did not settle in Kingston till the following year.  
Their influence was soon felt in the new settlement, and all  
acknowledged that they were men of calibre. The Hon. R. Bartwright,  
who is known as the Pioneer Merchant was appointed Judge of  
Mecklenburgh in 1788 and civil law took the place of Martial law to  
the great joy of all the people. It is said that for some time, the  
court was held in Finkle's Tavern, Ernestown.

The Rev. J. Stuart, another of the refugee pioneers, was the first Protestant  
clergyman who settled in Canada. He had received his education  
in Philadelphia, Penn, and afterwards had taken Holy Orders in England  
in 1770. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts then  
appointed him missionary to the Mohawks at Fort Hunter in the United States  
where he labored till after the Revolutionary War, when he emigrated to  
Canada. He was also the first teacher of rote in Upper Canada, for the  
first Academy in the country was opened by him at Cataragui in 1786,  
and continued to be a successful school till 1799.

Mr. Stuart gave the following pleasing account of his new home to  
a friend, "I have 200 acres within half a mile of the Garrison - a beautiful  
situation. The town increases fast. There are already fifty houses  
built in it, some of which are very elegant. It is now the port of  
transport from Lower Canada to Niagara. We have now, just at  
the door, a ship, a sloop, and a schooner, besides a number of small craft.  
The number of souls to be transported is more than 5000 and we  
gain daily new recruits from the United States."

The Parish of this sainted minister is a 300 miles long,



9  
so large that it must have demanded his unceasing labor. These parochial duties added to his school work filled up a most useful life, and his appointment as Chaplain of the House of Assembly at the first Session of Parliament in 1792 was a graceful acknowledgment on the part of the government of the valuable services he had rendered to Canada. He died in his 71<sup>st</sup> year, on the 13<sup>th</sup> of August 1811, and was buried in Kingston, where many warm hearts sorrowed for the departure of the good old man.

Dr. Strachan afterwards Bishop, came in 1799 from Scotland to Canada for the purpose of founding Grammar Schools and a University. He rose to the profession (teaching) and taught with enthusiasm in Kingston from 1800 to 1804. During a part of this time he studied Divinity with Rev. J. Stuart, and in 1801 was ordained Deacon by Bishop Mountain, having left the church of his fathers (Presbyterian) for the Church of England. Colonel Clark says "A school was established in Kingston in 1800 by the Hon. R. Cartwright for his sons, having Dr. Strachan for teacher, who had the privilege of taking 10 additional scholars at £10 each per annum. Among these ten, were the late Chief Justice Robinson, Chief Justice Macaulay, Hon. George Mackland Bishop Bethune, the successor of Dr. Strachan; Rev. W. Macaulay (Pictou) / Capt. England (Royal Engineers) / Justice McLean, Col. John Clark & Jarne, and Samuel Hamilton. These with four sons of Hon. R. Cartwright formed Dr. Strachan's first scholars for the higher branches of education." After taking Holy Orders, he went in 1804 as a Missionary to Cornwall, and finally became the first Bishop of the Church of England in Toronto.

Rev. W. McDonnell  
There were other earnest preachers who devoted their lives to further the spiritual good of the people in that part of Canada. Rev. W. McDonnell (a Presbyterian minister) labored here still and successfully in his parish which extended from Brockville



to the head of the Bay of Quinte.

Mr. Lorce

Rev. Mr. Lorce a Methodist preacher worked faithfully among the people of several townships - Kingston being among the number. He went to that part of the country in 1794, and during the term of his ministry there were 163 members added to the church in the Cataraqui Circuit.

R. C. Bishop  
Upper Canada

The Rev. Alex. McDonnell who was consecrated first Roman Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada in 1827, was also titled the Bishop of Kingston. He was a man of great power and force of character, and may be said to have established the Roman Catholic church in Canada West.

Pres. Minister in  
Kingston.

Rev. J. Barclay, the first Presbyterian minister in Kingston, became pastor of St. Andrew's Church in 1820. But owing to his early death, labored only five years in this charge. His successor was Rev. John Machar who was recommended to the congregation by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, Scotland in 1827. There were then 4 Presbyteries in Canada, - Quebec, Glengarry, Bathurst & York (Toronto). Bathurst consisting of the Charges of Kingston, Bytown, Perth and Kanawak. Kingston which was far separated from the other congregation was afterwards formed into a separate Presbytery in 1833.

Presbyterian Synod  
of Canada

The first Presbyterian Synod of Canada was constituted at St. Andrew's Church, Kingston June 8<sup>th</sup> 1831. There were present 14 ministers and 5 elders, a band of earnest men who laid the foundation of the now flourishing Presbyterian Church in Canada. The ministers were Reverends Alex. Gale, Geo. Sheed, John Machar, John Cruikshank, Alex. Ross, Robt. McGill, Thom. Clarke Wilson, W. M. Alister, W. Rintoul, Alex. Mathieson, Henry Esson, John M. Kenzie, Hugh Urquhart and Archibald Connel. The elders were Geo. M. Kenzie, John Willison, John M. Gillisray, Alex. M. Martin & J. Turnbull. Rev. J. Machar was Chairman, Rev. J. M. Kenzie of Williamstown was first Moderator and Rev. R. McGill was the Synod Clerk.

Moderator.





Kingston Auxiliary  
the Society.

In the year 1826 "The Kingston Auxiliary Bible Society" was instituted, the Venerable Archdeacon Stuart taking a prominent part in the organization of the society, and showing his hearty interest in the great work by himself becoming a collector. The first secretary chosen was Rev. J. Barclay. This noble Association has continued its successful working to the present moment, its President in 1880, being Francis W. Kirkpatrick, Esq. and the Treasurer Alex. MacAlister, Esq. The amount raised in this year (1880) being \$396.03

English child  
in U. Canada.

There are several aspirants for the honor of being the first English child born in Upper Canada, but the strongest evidence seems to be favorable to granting this distinction to the late Colonel John Clark of Dalhousie, who is reported to have said "I was born at Frontenac now Kingston in 1783 and was baptized by Rev. J. Stuart." It is also said, that Col. E. Burritt of Burritt's Rapids, a relative of the "Learned Blacksmith" was the first child born of white parents north of the Rideau River.

Governor Simcoe

As the life of the County of Frontenac centres in its chief city - Kingston, it will be necessary to give a full history of its progress. Although settled by U. C. Loyalists in 1783 its growth was so slow that we find its population only numbered 345 in 1791. Yet small as was the settlement, it was destined to play an important part in the history of Canada. Among some interesting old records of the country there is the following item, "The first entry in the journals of the Executive Council of Upper Canada gives an account of the induction of Colonel Simcoe into the gubernatorial office at Kingston. The event was made one of solemnity and religious observance, the proceedings taking place on a Sunday in the old church of wood which stood opposite to the Market Place. Kingston, Feb. 8 1792. His Excellency, John Graves Simcoe, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Colonel commanding the force.



in said Province &c. having appointed the Protestant Church as a suitable place for the reading and publishing of His Majesty's commissions, he accordingly repaired thither attended by the Hon. W<sup>m</sup> Osgoode, Chief Justice, the Hon. James Baby, the Hon. Peter Russell together with the magistrates and chief inhabitants, where the said Commission appointing His Excellency Guy Lord Dorchester, Captain-General, and Governor-in-Chief &c. of Upper & Lower Canada, and also the Commission appointing the said John G. Simco Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, were solemnly read and published.

Legislative Council On the 17<sup>th</sup> of July, a meeting of the Council was held at the Government House in Kingston when the first steps were taken to organize a Legislative Council, and Assembly writs were issued summoning the gentlemen who were to form the first Legislative Council. (Reeds and Frontenac together were to send one representative to Parliament).

These gentlemen were in addition to those forming the Executive Council — Richard Duncanson — Robert Hamilton, Richard Cartwright, John Munroe and we believe Thomas Fraser. In 1794 the Executive Council appointed Allen McLean — the first lawyer for Kingston, and R. Cartwright the 1<sup>st</sup> Magistrate. According to an Act passed the previous year Court was held at Kingston in April and October, and thus step by step the little village became important. Although the first Parliament of Upper Canada did not meet here, the first acts of Government were here performed and public documents were dated at The Government House, Kingston, 1794.

Church of Eng. in Kingston In this year also the first Church of England was erected in Kingston, and was the only one till 1810. A Methodist Church had been built some time before at Waterloo. The place now began to increase so rapidly that there was a great demand for vegetables, and other farm products, and consequently a market was established in 1801. The vegetables and fruits which were there found for sale, were brought principally by farmers and dealers from the United States. for the country people about Kingston were unable to come to the Market





Public Roads.

on account of the bad roads. Efforts were made to improve this state of things, but for some time they were unsuccessful. Several causes had conspired to retard the making of roads in the County, such as the fact that indolent settlers were not compelled to help to make the public road, and the seizure and monopoly of the land about Kingston by people in office and favour. However in the course of a few years a great improvement in the facilities for travelling was perceptible.

About this time, Asa Danforth, an American made a contract with the Upper Canada government to open a road from Kingston to Austerlee at the head of Lake Ontario, which road he completed in 3 years. In order also to facilitate travel between Kingston and Lower Canada, one Dickenson in 1808 established a stage which ran between Kingston and Montreal. In 1826 an Act of Parliament was passed granting £1200 for making and repairing roads and bridges in Upper Canada. In 1830 £13650 was granted, of which the Midland District received £1900 to be expended as follows— On the Montreal road between the town of Kingston and the limits of the County of Frontenac, the sum of £50.

On the road leading from Kingston to the village of Waterloo £50

" " " " " " " " Bath £100

" " " " " " " " Loughborough to Waterloo £50

" " " " " " " " from the 5<sup>th</sup> Concession of Portland to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Concession of Kingston Township £50

Cataraqui Bridge

An Act was passed in 1827 incorporating the Cataraqui Bridge Company and in five years a strong substantial bridge was built across the Cataraqui River from the well known Scow Landing on the Military Reserve across the north-east end of the continuation of Front Street to the opposite shore on Point Frederick, the structure to be at least 25 feet wide & sufficiently strong to allow for the passage of artillery, carriages &c. Business increased so rapidly after the opening up of these roads, that in 1817 there were in Kingston Township, 67 stores and shops— and in the whole Midland District 88 merchants' shops.

But these material improvements were not the only ones, which the people of Kingston sought before.



Sunday School  
for "Canada."

From the very first, they manifested a strong desire to foster those institutions whose object it is to advance the highest intellectual and Moral good of mankind. A Sunday School, the first in Upper Canada was organized in Kingston in June 1817 by the Rev. Mr. Cattick, and from statistics which were taken in November of that same year, we notice that there is mention made of the following churches, 1 Episcopal Church, 2 Roman Catholic churches, and 2 Methodist churches, and that there were 4 professional preachers - 1 Episcopalian, 1 Presbyterian, 2 Methodist, and that there was also a chaplain to the Army, and a Chaplain to the Royal Navy.

Social Library

The first teachers, Rev. J. Stuart and Mr. Strachan were no ordinary men and had left in the minds of the people, the powerful thought that the education of their children was of preeminent importance, accordingly, we find that the inhabitants of Kingston were ever foremost in advancing those schemes which aimed at the intellectual improvement of man. Schools increased in number and efficiency, and in order to benefit the less wealthy class, a public library known as the 'Social Library' was opened as early as 1813, and it is said that Rev. Mr. Loughom of Exeterton presented a valuable collection of books to this library on the occasion of his returning to England after a twenty years' earnest labour among the settlers of the New Country.

Kingston Gazette

In August, 1815, a small circulating library was also opened at the "Gazette" office where books could be loaned on the most reasonable terms. This periodical, the Kingston "Gazette" was the first paper printed in the Midland District. The first number was issued Sept. 25<sup>th</sup> 1810, under the names of Mower and Kendall, because Mr. Miles, the most active partner was not of age. Rev. Stephen Miles of Camden East says, The following March, Mr. Miles sold out his share to Mr. Kendall, who finished the first volume. At the close of the year, Mr. Kendall wishing to retire, disposed of the office and contents to the late Hon. N. Colvington, Hon. Allen M. Lean, J. Macklind, Esq. Lawrence.



Archimedes Esq., Peter Smith Esq., & John Krieb Esq." Those gentlemen becoming the proprietors of the "Gazette," employed Mr. Miles to edit, and in fact to have entire control of the paper. Mr. Miles in writing to a friend says, "These kind friends have all passed into the spirit world, and the prayer of my heart is that God may greatly bless their posterity. After some unavoidable delay, the second volume of the Gazette was commenced by me and printed and published in my name till Dec. 31<sup>st</sup> 1818." The printing office was a few doors east of Walker's Hotel, and the price of the paper was fifteen shillings per annum.

Chronicle  
The Messrs. John Alex. Pringle and John Macaulay, in 1819 brought the printing establishment from Mr. Miles, and commenced publishing a new paper called the "Chronicle" (now known as the "Chronicle & News") & they at once secured the services of Mr. Miles, who took charge of the mechanical part of the business for three years, after which time he managed the printing department of the Upper Canada Herald which was owned by Mr. Hugh C. Thomson. Mr. Miles continued in this position till 1828, when in the month of May, he began to print on his own account a paper that was entitled the "Gazette and Religious Advocate" which he continued to publish till August 6<sup>th</sup> 1830. Playter said, "In 1824 newspapers were on the increase, nineteen were now published in Canada, six of them being issued twice a week, of these Kingston had two."

Religious Advocate  
Fish Whig  
On the 8<sup>th</sup> of February, 1834, the "British Whig" made its first appearance in Kingston as a semi-weekly paper under the management of its founder, Dr. Edward John Barker. For a number of years it was strongly Reform in politics. In 1849 it was issued as a daily, being the first daily paper printed in Upper Canada, and in this new form it adopted new political principles and became the organ of the Liberal Conservative Party, whose interests were ably advocated by John A. MacDonald Esq. (Sir). Dr. Barker, at length, desiring a less arduous occupation, relinquished his interest in the paper, and received the appointment of Registrar





for Kingston in 1872, when his grandson, Mr. Edward J. Barker Pease, because the proprietor, and under the new management, the "Whig" returned to its first love, and again espoused the Reform cause.

The first formation of Agricultural Societies was initiated by an Act of Parliament passed March 6<sup>th</sup> 1830. The object aimed at by the government was to give encouragement to organize associations in the several districts for the purpose of importing live stock, grain, seeds, useful implements or whatever else might conduce to the improvement of agriculture. It was enacted that each Society having had subscribed to it £50 should upon petitioning the governor receive the sum of £100. This Act remained in force for 4 years. It was welcomed by the people of the Midland District and responded to by them that a meeting was held at the Court-House Kingston on the 27<sup>th</sup> of April, 1831. The Chairman appointed was Mr. H. C. Thompson, and Mr. H. Smyth, Secretary. A draft of a Constitution for an Agricultural Society was read and submitted to the meeting for approval. The next day, the adjourned meeting adopted a Constitution for the Midland District Agricultural Society. The officers were to be a President, 5 Vice-presidents, 30 directors, a Treasurer and a Secretary. One of the 5 vice-pres. and six directors to be elected from each of the five counties in the District. John Macaulay, Esq. was elected President  
David J. Smith " " " Treasurer.  
H. C. Thompson " " " Secretary  
and John Marks " " " vice-president for the County of Frontenac.

Thus Kingston continued to advance and in 1838 it was incorporated as a Town. An Act was passed on the 6<sup>th</sup> of March by which Kingston received the name of "The Commonalty of the Town of Kingston," and in three weeks after, Thomas Kirkpatrick Esq. was elected the 1<sup>st</sup> Mayor of the town. The Municipal life of Kingston thus commenced in the first year of Queen Victoria's

Local Society

Kingston-a Town.

Mayor.



Sydenham  
his friend.

reign, and the height of success seemed to be reached, when, after the Union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1840, it was selected by Lord Sydenham as the Capital for the united Provinces. In the 'Memoir of the Life of Hon. Charles Lord Sydenham' is given the following letter which he wrote to a member of the House Government in reference to the question relating to the choice of the seat of government. "April 9<sup>th</sup> 1840. I shall certainly make the seat of government in the Upper Province. Toronto is too far and out of the way. But Kingston or Bytown would do. The people, the soil, the climate of the Lower Province are all below par. All are excellent above. Maryatt has not said a word too much of Upper Canada. It is the glory of the whole North American Continent, and is in fact, the source of all the wealth and trade of the Canadas. The Lower Province except the Eastern Townships is nothing but a fringe of some seven or eight miles deep along the Saint Lawrence with two cities, Montreal and Quebec which being the shipping ports for the whole of Upper Canada have become wealthy and populous. But the source of their prosperity even is all in the Upper Province. The wheat, the timber, the cattle all come from them. Lower Canada will not even now support itself with bread. The soil is either exhausted, owing to the ignorant system of agriculture pursued by the French Canadians, or the cultivation of wheat is altogether put a stop to by a fly which for the last 8 years has destroyed all the crops and caused its culture to be abandoned. The Eastern Townships are different, but here they have a grazing country and want of water-communication for the produce. A railroad may eventually open them up perhaps. All our efforts ought therefore to be directed to Upper Canada, and I shall turn mine all that way as soon as the Union is through. There is some pleasure in working with, and for an intelligent and enterprising set of men, none at all in dealing with fellows who only think of cutting each other's throat, and at a later date viz July 11<sup>th</sup> 1841 he writes, I have every reason to be satisfied with having selected this place, Kingston, as the new Capital. There is no situation in the Province so well adapted for the seat of government, from its central position; and certainly

then the Capital





13  
X  
we are as near England as we should be anywhere else in the whole of Canada. My last letter reached me in 15 days from London! so much for steam and railways." Lord Sydenham with whom had originated the scheme of uniting the two Canadas, and who afterwards successfully accomplished the noble design considered it a part of the plan that Kingston should become the permanent seat of government. It virtually formed part of the contract between the respective provinces.

But with the death of Lord Sydenham which took place in Sept. 1841 did all hope of Kingston's remaining the Capital of Canada. The public Offices, Legislative Hall and Governor's Residence had been erected, but owing to strong party interests the seat of government was removed to Montreal. The loss of the money that had been spent by the people of Kingston to render their city worthy of being the capital, threatened for a time to ruin the town. The population was diminished by about 1700, leaving 6123 as the number of inhabitants. Some writers have affirmed that the most frivolous objections were urged by the members of the government who were clamorous for the removal of the Capital from Kingston, viz, that at the market of the town it was impossible to procure the delicacies of the different seasons and, for the sake of indulging these gastronomists, the seat of government was changed. This alteration in the affairs of their town was doubtless trying to the Kingstonians, but in a few months, they recovered from the shock of disappointment, and went vigorously to work to develop whatever was good in or around their neighborhood. They were thrown upon their own resources, and as a consequence, became stronger and more influential characters. There had been a growing desire in the minds of many for an educational establishment that would furnish a higher and more advanced mental culture than any that was then attainable in Kingston. Several members of the Presbyterian Synod, had in 1839



is College.

al Liddell

al Macfar.

lors.

set to work to raise funds for a college, and in two years succeeded in collecting sufficient money to warrant them in hiring a house for college purposes and several class rooms were fitted up.

The enterprise took permanent shape when in 1841 the institution was called Queen's College, and was incorporated by Royal Charter.

Rev. W. Liddell of Lady Glenorchy's church was appointed Principal by the Colonial Committee, and Rev. J. Williamson L.L.D. Mathematical Professor, and Rev. P. C. Campbell of Brockville Classical Master. In 1845 Mr. Liddell and Mr. Campbell resigned leaving Rev. Dr. Williamson, the only Professor. In the following

years - Rev. M. Macfar, minister of St. Andrew's Church Kingston, became Principal and Professor of Hebrew, Rev. Geo. Romanes of Smith's Falls received the appointment of Classical Professor; and Dr. Orphaert of Cornwall and Dr. George of Scarboro - Professors of Theology.

Dr. Macfar resigned the Principalship in 1853 for he wished to have his time free so that he could devote all his energies to the up-building of his church. In order to give a clear and exhaustive account of the progress made by Queen's University we quote the words of the British Whig of Oct. 13<sup>th</sup> 1880 which were inserted to celebrate the recent opening of the New College Buildings.

"The Classical Chair so ably filled by Dr. Campbell, was successively filled by Professors Romanes, father of Mr. G. J. Romanes, the famous savant, - Smith, Weir, and Mackerras, the late deeply lamented incumbent.

The Chair of Moral Philosophy was filled in succession by the late Dr. George and Professor J. Clark Murray, now of McGill College, Montreal, whose successor is Professor Weston, the present able occupant of the position. Dr. Lawson, now of Dalhousie College, Nova Scotia, and Professor Bell of the Geological Survey, preceded Professor Dupuis in the Chair of Natural Philosophy. Professor Ferguson has so far been the only occupant of the Chair of History, that branch being of more recent beginning in the College than the others.





The Divinity Professors have been Rev. Dr. Cook, Dr. Ugebaert, Dr. George, Professor Smith, Professor Mowat, Principal Leitch and Snodgrass, and the present Principal, Dr. Grant. Professor Mowat has for many years occupied with great ability the Chair of Hebrew and Oriental Languages.

Principals.

Principal Leitch presided over the College from 1860 till his death in 1864. Principal Snodgrass succeeded him, and it was during his term of office that the government grant was removed in 1869 and that, combined with the then recent failure of the "Commercial Bank" in which the University funds were largely invested, caused a crisis in the affairs of Queen's which were only tideed over by the indefatigable efforts of Principal Snodgrass, and Professor J. Mackerras in collecting funds to replace the lost endowment. In 1877 Dr. Snodgrass resigned, to accept a parish in Scotland, and Dr. Grant, then minister of St. Matthew's Church, Halifax was appointed. The history of his enthusiastic labours for the increase of the endowment, and for the erection of the New Building are too well known to require anything said about them.

Princess Louise

The handsome New College Building which was opened on the 14<sup>th</sup> of October, 1880, was built by the generous citizens of Kingston at a cost of \$44,000. About \$25,000 have been paid. The real cost of the Building is \$51,000, furnishing the laboratory &c. \$12,000 making in all \$63,000. The foundation stone was laid by His Excellency the Governor-General and the Princess Louise on the 30<sup>th</sup> of May 1879. It is built of limestone with dressings of Ohio freestone, and represents the Norman style of architecture of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. This fine addition to Queen's University cannot fail to add greatly to its usefulness and popularity. The number of youths who attend its classes is steadily increasing. On the 13<sup>th</sup> of Oct. 1880 there were registered 130 students in Arts and Divinity and 80 in Medicine.

Kingston is also the seat of "Regiopolis College" a Roman





Episcopal College

Collegiate Institute

Public Schools

Military College

General Hospital

Catholic Seminary of Learning. At one time it had three professorships - the duties of which were discharged by R. C. priests - but it has never been an important school.

Another educational establishment, and one that has done much good, in that section of the Country is the Collegiate Institute, which is under the control of a Board of Trustees appointed by the County Council. It is one of the three grammar schools first established in Ontario, and created by Royal Charter. At present (1880) it has a staff of 9 Teachers, 6 gentlemen and 3 ladies, the latter having charge of the Young Ladies' Department.

There are also 6 public schools within the limits of the city, and 3 just outside the limits, called the Williamsville, Barriefield and Portsmouth schools.

There is also just beyond the city limits, the Military College situated on Point Frederic, in the Township of Pittsburgh. It has only been in existence a few years, having been opened in 1876, yet its record is one of unparalleled success. Quoting from the Prospect we find, that "The Military College is established for the purpose of imparting a complete education in all branches of military tactics, fortification, engineering, and general scientific knowledge in subjects connected with, and necessary to, a thorough knowledge of the military profession, and for qualifying Officers for command and for Staff appointments."

In addition to the periodicals already named there are now published in Kingston, "The Frontenac Gazette", the "Queen's College Journal" and the weekly and daily "News".

Among the public institutions of the city are the General Hospital, Hotel Dieu, House of Industry, and the Mechanics' Institute. The Hospital was built about 1842, by private donations. It is managed by a Board of Trustees, one half appointed by the Government, and the other half by the City Council. It is supported by a legislative grant and private donations.



Hotel Dieu.

The "Hotel Dieu" is a hospital established and sustained by the Roman Catholics, and has a grant of £200 from the Government.

House of Industry

The "House of Industry" is a refuge for the destitute and is managed by a Committee of the City Council & is also supported by a Legislative grant and private gifts.

Mechanics' Institute

The Mechanics' Institute has been in existence for more than a quarter of a century, as far back as 1856 it had a library containing 2000 volumes - and also the nucleus of a Museum - and was aided by a Government grant of £50.

There is another "Mechanics' Institute" in the County, at Garden Island. It was only formed about five years ago yet owing to the energy and enthusiasm of its originator Mr. Calnan, it has already become a powerful auxiliary to the other public educational establishments of Garden Island.

The principal buildings of Kingston are constructed of blue limestone which gives the town a very substantial appearance.

Court House & Jail.

The people of Frontenac built the Old Court House and Jail, on the site adjoining St. George's Church on King Street in the year 1831, but the building had been pulled down lately, and the Custom House and Post-Office erected in its place.

Court House & Jail

A new Court-house and jail which measures 208 by 54 feet has recently been erected at a cost of £20,000. Particular attention has been made in the jail to a proper classification of the prisoners, who are so arranged in the building that the young delinquents do not come into contact with the older and more hardened criminals.

Hall

The City Hall and Market House is a handsome, cut stone structure, built in the form of a T. It was erected in 1843 at a cost of £30,000. Kingston is well supplied with churches, there being seventeen in the city, and six others just outside the limits.

Cathedral

St. Mary's, the Roman Catholic Cathedral is a handsome structure. All Saints, St. James, St. Paul's, and St. Mary's Cathedral.





George's Church  
St. Paul's  
belong to the Church of England.

The old St. George's was built in 1792. The new church erected in 1825 at a cost of £14000, and enlarged in 1840. The Rector, the Ven. Archdeacon, and the assistant clergyman Mr. Herchmer, each gave £1000 towards the enlargement fund.

St. Paul's Church was built in an old grave-yard in Green Street, with money which was originally raised for the purpose of building a church to keep alive the memory of the late Rev. Robert Cartwright. This edifice was burnt down in 1854, but a new one was soon afterwards erected on the same site.

The Presbyterians of the town have three churches, St. Andrew's, Chalmers and Broch Street.

There are 3 Wesleyan Methodist churches, 1 Methodist Episcopal Church, 1 Primitive Methodist, 1 Baptist, 1 Catholic Apostolic, and 1 Congregational Churches.

Provincial Penitentiary  
The "Provincial Penitentiary" is situated in the village of Port Huron just adjacent to the city of Kingston. It is managed by a Warden and a Board of Inspectors appointed by the Provincial Government. Several of the manufacturing companies of Kingston employ the convicts, and have erected steam-engines at the Penitentiary for the purpose of securing their aid, and in this way the institution is rendered almost self-supporting. The Penitentiary cabinet warehouse and Shoe Manufactory send their work for sale all over Canada.

Mineral Springs  
A short distance west of the Penitentiary, there are two mineral springs. One was discovered in 1843 when men were boring for water for the use of Morton's Brewery. It is quite close to the Lake. The well is cut through the solid rock, and is 448 feet deep. A careful analysis of these waters has been made by Professor Williamson of Queen's University, who has given the following result as the best. The specific gravity of the water in the Upper Well is 1.0432. In an Imperial pint of this water, he found



the subjoined constituents.

|                      |        |                |
|----------------------|--------|----------------|
| Carbonate of lime    | grains | 3.2631         |
| " " Magnesia         |        | 11.2653        |
| Sulphate " lime      |        | 3.4716         |
| Chloride " Sodium    |        | 261.3108       |
| Sulphate " Magnesia  |        | 4.3092         |
| Chloride " Calcium   |        | 112.8025       |
| Chloride " Magnesium |        | 60.8475        |
|                      |        | <hr/> 457.2700 |

Iodine & Bromine (traces)

Carbonic Acid Gas.

The specific gravity of the water in the "Lower Well" is 10.10

The constituents are —

|                     |        |              |
|---------------------|--------|--------------|
| Chloride of Sodium  | grains | 46.64        |
| Sulphate of Soda    |        | 21.86        |
| Chloride of Calcium |        | 35.09        |
| " " Magnesium       |        | 15.43        |
|                     |        | <hr/> 117.52 |

Carbonic Acid Gas and a trace of Sulphuretted Hydrogen. There is also a third Mineral Spring called "Boyle's Well" which is 75 feet deep, and is in the centre of the town.

The geological structure of the County of Frontenac is undoubtedly of Secondary formation, being a portion of the Lower Silurian Group, consisting chiefly of Trenton limestone, and in some parts of Potsdam sandstone and calcareous rock. This part of the formation known as the Laurentian group. The base of the whole country appears to be limestone, which makes its appearance at the surface. The layers are horizontal, and the stone seems very pure and slabs of immense size might be obtained. This limestone is exported, shipped to other places in Canada for use in the erection or ornamenting of public buildings. The soil is generally of loam, on a clay subsoil, which has a limestone base.

Lower Well.

Boyle's Well.

Geol. Structure

Oil



In the more particular account of the townships given below, the latest and most reliable information in regard to the soil, mineral deposits, &c of each division, will be found.

townships.

There are 17 Townships in <sup>the</sup> Municipal County of Frontenac, namely; Barrie, Glendon, Palmerston, Rennebec, Olden, P.E., Miller, North Carleton, South Carleton, Nicholbrook, Bedford, Portland, Loughborough, Storrington, Kingston, Pittsburgh and Howe Island, and Wolfe Island.

In the Electoral County of Frontenac there are Kingston, Storrington, Pittsburgh, Wolfe Island and Howe Island Townships, and the villages of Portsmouth, and Garden Island.

The gentleman who now (1881) represents this Constituency in the Dominion House of Commons, is George Kirkpatrick Esq.

Kingston.

Kingston Township was laid out in lots in the year 1783 when it received the name of "Seigniorie No 1," and is therefore the oldest and best settled division in the County. It contains 47,906 acres, the whole of which land is taken up. The clay soil on the limestone base is capable of great improvement by drainage, and skilful cultivation.

A part of the land along the "Kingston & Napanee Road" is rocky and of little value, but when some of these stony farms have been cleared and carefully worked, they have yielded the farmer a good return. Many tracts of land are quite fertile, some having produced 40 bushels of wheat to the acre. The chief villages in this township are Kingston Mills, Collishie (a station on the Grand Trunk R.R.), Westbrook, Elgenburgh, Glenoraie and Glenvale, all busy, thriving places and steadily increasing in importance.

Pittsburgh  
& Island.

There are 13,800 acres of land in Pittsburgh which is most diverse in character. There are some fine, fertile sands, where some of the fattest cattle and sheep to be seen in the Dominion are raised. Some of the land is rich & fertile, other parts are rocky & barren.





while many acres are flooded and rendered useless by the Rideau Canal which forms the western boundary of the Township. Several Sawmills, such as Brewer's Mills, are situated on the Canal, and a very extensive 'Nursery' for choice fruit trees grafted has been established in the neighborhood. In one year alone as many as 100000 trees were set out.

This Township has 38 miles of Macadamized roads, for the Kingston, Pittsburgh & Gananoque Road, and the Kingston and Phillipsville Road extend through this division of the County. One of the most important places in this township is Barriefield, called after Commodore Barrie, who was for several years, Head of the Naval Department.

Howe Island is for Municipal purposes, connected with "Pittsburg & Towns Ship, but in all other respects is independent. It lies in the St. Lawrence and consists of 8000 acres of land chiefly occupied by dairy farms. Simcoe or Gage Island which forms part of the township of Howe Island contains 2164 acres of good pasture land.

Howe Island, Wolfe Island, Timber Island, Gage Island, and all the other islands between the outlet of Gananoque River and the Point of Marysburgh comprised the County of Ontario one of the 19 Counties of the province, when Upper and Lower Canada were consolidated into one.

Leborough.

There are 52,000 acres included in the Township of Loughborough, a large part of which is covered with lakes, Lough Lake being the principal. In the front of the township, the land is good, a rich black soil on a clay base; in the back, it is barren, and better adapted for forest-land. The township can boast of a minor amount. There are lead mines, plumbago, greenish soapstone, Potsdam sandstone, marble, &c., &c., &c. There is a fine quality of granite, and good building stone has been quarried near the Lough Lake. H. G. Vennor gives the following official report of the "Frontenac Lead Mine" in Loughborough,



which was the only one worked in 1870. The shaft in this Mine in May was 80 feet deep, on a vein averaging from 10 to 20 feet in width. There had been raised, up to the autumn of 1870 from 4 to 500 tons of dressed ore, but it had neither been smelted nor sent out of the province owing to the high price of freight and the heavy export duties to the United States.

Sydenham, on the outlet of St. Louis Lake, is the chief village of Loughborough. A little Steamer built on Mill Creek lies between this place, and "Mill Creek" another village in the township. Sydenham is connected with Kingston by the Sydenham Road, which is 16 miles long, and was built at a cost of \$30 a mile. It extends over a good tract of country and pays well.

The Township of Storrington has been formed by portions of three other townships. Of its 76,400 acres, Kingston contributed 31 lots, Loughborough 62 lots, and Pittsburgh 287 lots.

Storrington is intersected with good roads. The land is of excellent quality, 45 bushels of wheat per acre being the usual yield, but at the back of the township, the country is broken by a large number of lakes, some of which are Loughborough, Collins's, Buck, Round, Mud &c. The scenery around some of these lakes is beautiful and picturesque. The "Storrington Road" extends eastward to Kingston Mills, and then north to Storrington, nine miles from Kingston. The chief villages are, Battersea at the outlet of Loughborough Lake, an inn-keeping on the R.R. road.

Potomac sandstone suitable for grindstone is found in Storrington, also flagging of the best kind is got near Vancouver Mills in Lot no. 12, North Concession. The beds are very regular, and it divides into thin layers very easily. Silica of a pure kind and of excellent quality for the manufacture of glass, is also obtainable, as well as talcous, which is suitable for paints, for polishing silver &c. Vernon in his geological "Sketch" for 1871 says, "Near Red Lake about 2 miles from Battersea

Storrington.





village another well-defined lead vein has been uncovered, and would appear to be in the strike of one of the lodes belonging to the "Montana Company", and it is said will shortly be opened by an American company.

Bedford

Bedford Township contains 70,000 acres, the land in the south-east of the division being very good. There is a bed of Magnetic ore on the west side of Wolfe Lake. Plumbago is found near the outlet of Gold Lake. Lead ore is also found, three veins being already struck. The Perth Road runs within a mile of this mine. Wornor reports in 1871 "The Horse Iron Mine" is on lot 4 of the 1<sup>st</sup> Concession of Bedford Township. An opening has been made when a bed of solid magnetic ore has been uncovered for about 25 yards across the strike, 50 tons of this were mined in 1869 for shipment to Charlotte N. York, and found of good quality, and during 1870, one hundred tons were mined, and drawn to the village of Westport, on the Rideau for shipment. There are many other traces of this ore, and in reference to phosphate of lime, he adds, "a phosphate-bearing band was traced from Opinicon Lake along the southern shore of Devil Lake, nearly to the north-east end of Birch Lake on the 3<sup>rd</sup> lot of the 7<sup>th</sup> Concession".

Portland

54,000 acres of land are in Portland, the larger part of which is broken, but some portions are good. The principal village is "Spikes Corner", which is two miles from the Portland Road. There is however a good road from this village to Kingston, extending through the townships of Kingston, Portland & Brandon.

Wolfe Island

Wolfe Island is the name of the Township, the island itself is often called "Long Island". It is 25 miles long and contains 18,129 acres of good land. Garden Island, a lumber depot, two miles south of Kingston city, Horse Shoe Island, and Mud Island with its 80 acres form part of this township. Some have thought that the greater part of Wolfe Island was granted in 1660 to the Hon. Sir



W<sup>m</sup> Johnston - the Clergy & Crown Revenue excepted. It was united to Kingston for municipal purposes in 1812, but is now a separate township.

Winchbourne

The township of Winchbourne is of more recent settlement than those mentioned before. The first settler is said to have been John McKnight, who established himself there in 1837.

Winchbourne

Oso, Olden, Palmerston, Kemboe, Miller, North Canonto, South Canonto, Barrie and Clarendon occupy that section of the County which is known as the "Back Townships". The land is now all surveyed and opened up for settlement, and it is hoped that those who have chosen that part of the country for their residence will seek to develop its agricultural resources. Government roads into these townships were begun as far back as in 1859, and now the entire region is ready for "gift settlement." The 200-acre lots which were situated along the line of these roads, were cut up into long narrow strips, and offered as gift-lots to actual settlers. Mrs. Watkins, a widow and her family were the first settlers in Clarendon.

The central and north-west parts of Oso were settled by the Burkes, Briggs and some other families. Mr. Godfrey G. Smith took up the best land in Olden, and several hundred acres in the north of the same township were owned by Mr. G. Smith, the Road Surveyor. He however only cleared a part of the land but did not settle there. One & do said that this gift land was almost without an exception, poor and unattractive. In Palmerston, the land is chiefly rocky, and covered with pines, occasional ridges of sand and gravel, covered with hardwood trees and many low black flats. There is not a pound of clay. Yet iron mines of some value have been discovered in this township and when they are thoroughly worked may prove a source of wealth to those living in their vicinity. "There is marble



in Palmerston, equal in quality and similar in quantity to the finest Carrara or Parian Marble. The country around Miller Lake has been settled for a long time. The bank-deposits of Messrs. Gilman & Co. McLaren having drawn a number of settlers to the region. The enterprising firm carried their lumbering operations into Olden and Clarendon in 1859, and although for several years, they did not gain the financial benefit they desired, yet the business eventually became a source of wealth to Peter McLaren Esq., who realized enough from it to buy out his partners in 1873 for \$250,000.

Frontenac possesses a number of good roads, which enable the people to move easily about in the County, and furnish them with the means of sending the produce of their farms and mills to market. The chief highways of travel are the "Grand Trunk Railway", the Kingston and Perth Road, the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, and the Rideau Canal.

and Trunk

The "Grand Trunk Railway" which here skirts the northern shore of Lake Ontario, runs through Pittsburgh and Kingston Townships.

and Perth Road

The "Kingston and Perth Road" extends through Kingston, Stormont, Loughborough and Bedford Townships in Frontenac County, and through North Crosby and Burgess in Carleton. Commencing at the city of Kingston, it passes north-west to the Narrows at Loughborough Lake, a distance of 12 miles, then on to Huron 11½ miles, and from there to Perth, the northern terminus of the line, being 50½ miles long. A large tract of fine land was thus opened up to the notice of the public, and many persons were induced to settle in that section. The road cost £16,000 and a large part of the success of the undertaking is due to the exertions of Mr. Alderman W. Howell who for two years gave his time and interest to the





Kingston and  
Pembroke R.R.

management of this line, and the Kingston and Philippsville Road.

The "Kingston & Pembroke R.R." crosses through the townships of Kingston, Portland, Hinchbrook, Elden, Osso, and Palmerston, having for its chief stations, Glenora, Murale, Harrowsmith, Hartington, Monna, Iron Junction, Richman, Hinchbrook, Elden, Shackleton Lake, Osso & Mississippi. The track will, when finished, pass over a distance of 135 miles, and form a direct communication between Lake Ontario and the Upper Ottawa Valley. There are yet about 45 miles to be built before it reaches the Canada Central Railway, near Rege's village - over which track, it has according to the terms of the charter, power to run to Pembroke.

Pideau Canal

There is another great link uniting the Valley of the Ottawa with Lake Ontario, viz. the Rideau Canal. It is said that Sir J. Carmichael Smith was the originator of the scheme and that the Duke of Wellington, who was then in power, urged the construction of this great work for he deemed it absolutely necessary for Canada to have an inland road over which she could transport soldiers and military stores, whenever the frontier might be exposed. It was commenced in 1826 under the able superintendence of Colonel By, and cost the Imperial Government the sum of £ 1,000,000 sterling. Beginning at Kingston, it extends north-east through a chain of lakes until it reaches the Rideau River whose bed it sometimes utilizes for its channel, and sometimes pursues its course along near its banks, until it joins the Ottawa River just north of the high bluff on which are situated the magnificent Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. This Canal is 126 miles long, and has 47 locks, each 33 ft. wide and 134 ft. long. Sooner or later, after its completion, a great many boats will be run down its waters, but during the last decade, the canal business has been unprofitable. The various obstructions along its route have rendered it a dead





Education

The people of Frontenac have always taken a deep interest in the educational matters of their County, and as the result of this enthusiasm, their children possess most excellent advantages for mental culture.

In 1847 there were 61 common schools in the County, and three years after, the number had increased to 77, and the teachers' salaries amounted to the sum of £ 1686. 7. 4

According to the Official Statement of Hon. A. Brooks, the Minister of Education, there were in 1849, 131, public schools in Frontenac, with an attendance of 7373 scholars, and the amount expended for public school purposes was \$39267.06

There is a most encouraging item in this report, that last year there remained in the Treasury of the County the sum of \$4295.25 which was the balance of unexpended money for educational purposes.

All this shows that Frontenac has a large store of funds and wealth - that it has resources for the use and benefit of its youth - that new settlements require only to acknowledge their need of schools in order to receive the public school grant - that its mines contain precious substances which when obtained, and skillfully worked, will yield a rich return, - and that its numerous lakes and streams afford a vast water-power which when controlled and made subservient to the interests of the manufacturer, will give the County of Frontenac a prominent place among the divisions of the Province of Ontario.

"How much Solitude, so much power."

the first of these are the...  
the second of these are the...  
the third of these are the...  
the fourth of these are the...  
the fifth of these are the...  
the sixth of these are the...  
the seventh of these are the...  
the eighth of these are the...  
the ninth of these are the...  
the tenth of these are the...  
the eleventh of these are the...  
the twelfth of these are the...  
the thirteenth of these are the...  
the fourteenth of these are the...  
the fifteenth of these are the...  
the sixteenth of these are the...  
the seventeenth of these are the...  
the eighteenth of these are the...  
the nineteenth of these are the...  
the twentieth of these are the...  
the twenty-first of these are the...  
the twenty-second of these are the...  
the twenty-third of these are the...  
the twenty-fourth of these are the...  
the twenty-fifth of these are the...  
the twenty-sixth of these are the...  
the twenty-seventh of these are the...  
the twenty-eighth of these are the...  
the twenty-ninth of these are the...  
the thirtieth of these are the...  
the thirty-first of these are the...  
the thirty-second of these are the...  
the thirty-third of these are the...  
the thirty-fourth of these are the...  
the thirty-fifth of these are the...  
the thirty-sixth of these are the...  
the thirty-seventh of these are the...  
the thirty-eighth of these are the...  
the thirty-ninth of these are the...  
the fortieth of these are the...  
the forty-first of these are the...  
the forty-second of these are the...  
the forty-third of these are the...  
the forty-fourth of these are the...  
the forty-fifth of these are the...  
the forty-sixth of these are the...  
the forty-seventh of these are the...  
the forty-eighth of these are the...  
the forty-ninth of these are the...  
the fiftieth of these are the...  
the fifty-first of these are the...  
the fifty-second of these are the...  
the fifty-third of these are the...  
the fifty-fourth of these are the...  
the fifty-fifth of these are the...  
the fifty-sixth of these are the...  
the fifty-seventh of these are the...  
the fifty-eighth of these are the...  
the fifty-ninth of these are the...  
the sixtieth of these are the...  
the sixty-first of these are the...  
the sixty-second of these are the...  
the sixty-third of these are the...  
the sixty-fourth of these are the...  
the sixty-fifth of these are the...  
the sixty-sixth of these are the...  
the sixty-seventh of these are the...  
the sixty-eighth of these are the...  
the sixty-ninth of these are the...  
the seventieth of these are the...  
the seventy-first of these are the...  
the seventy-second of these are the...  
the seventy-third of these are the...  
the seventy-fourth of these are the...  
the seventy-fifth of these are the...  
the seventy-sixth of these are the...  
the seventy-seventh of these are the...  
the seventy-eighth of these are the...  
the seventy-ninth of these are the...  
the eightieth of these are the...  
the eighty-first of these are the...  
the eighty-second of these are the...  
the eighty-third of these are the...  
the eighty-fourth of these are the...  
the eighty-fifth of these are the...  
the eighty-sixth of these are the...  
the eighty-seventh of these are the...  
the eighty-eighth of these are the...  
the eighty-ninth of these are the...  
the ninetieth of these are the...  
the ninety-first of these are the...  
the ninety-second of these are the...  
the ninety-third of these are the...  
the ninety-fourth of these are the...  
the ninety-fifth of these are the...  
the ninety-sixth of these are the...  
the ninety-seventh of these are the...  
the ninety-eighth of these are the...  
the ninety-ninth of these are the...  
the hundredth of these are the...

the one hundred and one





